

ARMSTRONG HOSTS STATE-WIDE STUDENT MEET

Armstrong State College hosted the 1969-70 Georgia State Conference of the Southern Universities Student Government Association (SUSGA) January 16-17 at the DeSoto-Hilton Hotel in Savannah. In attendance were 135 delegates from approximately 26 schools in the state. Activities centered around discussion groups

which dealt with a variety of subjects including: sex on campus, drugs on campus, campus elections, evaluating student government, social and Greek organizations, and teacher and course evaluation. Dr. C. S. Worthington and Mrs. Virginia Ramsey were among ASC professors who led discussion activities, dealing with teacher and

course evaluation, and rules on campus respectively. ASC Counselor Lynn Benson helped lead discussion on freshmen orientation. Speakers at the Friday night banquet included ASC President Henry L. Ashmore, and Tom Marshall, National SUSGA President. Entertainment that night included several area groups seeking

bookings and general promotion, notably Mouse, the Boys and Brass, Pieces of Eight, Leaves of Grass, The Tip Tops, and Funky Soul Train. State Senator Jimmy Carter was the keynote speaker for the Conference's Saturday luncheon, which closed out the weekend festivities. Mr. Joe Buck, ASC

Director of Student Activities, served as conference coordinator, and was assisted by Mrs. Cole. ASC student officials in attendance included: John Eure, SGA President, Frances Berry, Francine Wimbish, Don Gruver, John Leffler, Kay Hardy, Ginger Cupp, Andrea Nielubowicz, Vicki Herrington, and Linda Cubbedge.

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-photo by Terry Ketron

Dr. Kelsaw

Armstrong adds black studies

Armstrong is now offering a socio-history course in Black Studies. Dr. Kelsaw, Callaway Chair professor from Savannah State, teaches the night class of eight students. Dr. Kelsaw's interest is in social change and movement as a frame of reference for black experience. His theory is that human behavior is fluid, not mechanistic. Change, he contends, comes through interaction and is a process in which values must be in flux.

In outlining the course Dr. Kelsaw plans: to explore racism and its development beginning in Europe and extending to the U. S.; to review books considering certain periods; and to discuss topics and reviews in seminar fashion. He also plans on

occasion to invite guest speakers from the Academy of Black Culture and to use audio-visual aids such as Channel 9 specials on Black Journal and tapes of various speakers like Dr. M. L. King and Malcolm X. The course will be graded on a comprehensive research paper. Dr. Kelsaw's home is Selma, Alabama. He graduated from Knox Academy in 1946. He had intended to be a writer, but

then he found his ideas already articulated in DuBois' *Dusk of Dawn*. He went into teaching English at Talladega. From there he went to Fisk University on a race relations fellowship. He worked a year in Baltimore on race relations. At the University of Michigan he did his doctoral work theorizing on social change based on scientific data collected on human behavior.

Registration nemesis zapped by Hunnicutt

ASC Winter Quarter 1970 registration came off "without a hitch" - to the amazement of students conditioned to expect chaos, and to the credit of ASC school officials, particularly Mr. Hunnicutt.

A total 1943 students registered, representing a 12% drop from Fall Quarter figures - and reflecting an increase of 125 over Winter Quarter 1969.

Implementation of the "express" system has been the single most important factor accounting for the general speed and precision of this year's registration procedure. In a recent Inkwell interview, Mr. Hunnicutt, ASC registrar, commented on the "increasing familiarity" of ASC students with their registration procedure, and attributed a great deal of the success to students who "read their instructions ahead of time."

The great number of students seeking new ID cards accounted for most of the confusion surrounding the Fall Quarter registration, Hunnicutt stated.

Mr. Hunnicutt plans continuing pre-registration and pre-payment each quarter, allowing students confident of passing their current quarter to bypass registration day shenanigans completely. One major change in this procedure will probably begin this quarter - students will no longer have to send in their ID cards with their checks and pre-registration print-outs. In the future, a roster will be run of all those pre-registering and pre-paying, and these students need only stop by Mr. Buck's office at their

convenience to have their ID cards punched.

Mr. Hunnicutt anticipates over 1800 registrants for ASC's Spring Quarter 1970 - a slight decrease in numbers, but common to spring quarter registrations in general. A total 1714 students registered in Spring Quarter 1969.

If poor weather conditions threaten to foul any subsequent registration day plans, the employment of all six sets of stands in the gym would allow the admission of 500 students per minute. Only three sets were used in the recent registration.

To the surprise of quite a few, the inclusion of instructors' names on pre-registration print-outs were met with no complaints - and this practice will continue, Hunnicutt stated. Including these names has meant, however, for the sake of space, using "period" rather than actual time descriptions for classes requiring some adaptation on the part of ASC students.

Precision, speed, coordination - these words characterize ASC's recent registration attempts. As in all things, however, it seems sour grapes must enter in. As this Inkwell reporter sat in the stands on registration day filling out cards and kicking himself for not bothering to pre-register and pre-pay - he couldn't help but overhear, quite near, a certain student tycoon railing out audibly against Mr. Hunnicutt's so-called "kindergarten" tactics.

Some people are thorns in everybody's side.

Homecoming Highlights

by Robert Ritchie

See page 4

He who was living is now dead

We who were living are now dying

(CPS)How do you characterize a decade? Journalists and popular historians have given us the Roaring Twenties and Terrible Thirties, and will no doubt find a similar shorthand evaluation of the sixties. Such brevity of description, of course, isn't very accurate; the twenties didn't roar for everyone, nor were the thirties equally terrible for all. But tagging a decade in this way isn't meant to reflect all the facts and happenings—it's meant to tell us about the mood of the people and the spirit of that time, and these tags do that job very well.

So when they do come up with a name for this decade, it will tell us more of how we felt than when we did.

What, then, would reflect the mood of the nation during the last ten years? Encapsulated in a single sentence, it would be this: The decade of inexorable retreat from hope by an increasingly divided and dispirited people.

Yet the decade began with a spirit of vitality. We had a young President then, full of dash and promise, who pledged to "get the country moving again," united, as he said in his Inaugural Address, under "the command of Isaiah, to 'undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free.'"

But we end the decade led by a minority President, so suspicious and distrustful, despite apparently overwhelming support, that he seems determined to discredit and crush a minority of his fellow Americans. This, more than any other thing, is the hallmark of our retreat from hope. How far away we are from that young man who invited us "to go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own." Today, the population quakes from fear of "merchants of hate and parasites of passion," a Communist-inspired and Communist-led rabble that we should "separate from our society with no more regret than we should feel over discarding rotten apples from a barrel."

How have we come to be so morbid in spirit? The biggest part of the answer is Vietnam. The increasing commitment of money and men during the decade to that illegal and immoral war has poisoned the nation. Turning that country into a slaughterhouse that has so far produced one-half million Asian and forty thousand American dead, has banished hope from this land. What

hope can we have of ever reaching a just and decent objective there when we have massacred hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese either from the air with B-52s or face-to-face as in My Lai?

Nor has the retreat

one hand, crooks and thieves are allowed to raid the treasury through "cost overruns" on go-government weapons contracts, and on the other hand the lucky one-third of the hungry covered by government food programs get a quarter of a



from hope been contained to foreign affairs. We began the decade with fervent hopes of achieving racial justice and equality. But the dreams of the Freedom Riders and those courageous enough to sit in at Southern lunch counters have been destroyed. The Kerner Commission report described the end of the dream: "This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white-separate and unequal." A decade that began with great faith in the power of law and the courts of the land to eradicate racial injustice, has ended with the growth of the Panther Party, whose members believe that if they are to be men, they must ultimately rely on the power of the gun to protect themselves from the law officers of a colonial government.

A decade that began with the promise of equal opportunity and an end to poverty has ended with the national government paralyzed in the face of the need to halt hunger and death from starvation among our oppressed minorities. While thousands die from starvation and millions suffer from the bitter legacy of malnutrition, the national government strives for a budget surplus, a surplus gained without endangering the all-consuming needs of our grotesque military establishment. What rational man can have hope, when on the

dollar to buy each meal? Who can have hope when the national government in the last week has decided to drop the term "cost overrun," and further conceal the malfeasance and graft in military contracts with the sanitized term "cost growth," while at the same time renouncing the central resolution of the White House conference on hunger which called for an end to hunger with a civilized income subsidy?

Our cities are decaying and becoming jungles of terror for all our citizens both Black and white, our clean air and water is rapidly running out, we're threatened by a burgeoning population. Each stage in our retreat has been marked by death and destruction: Jack Kennedy . . . Watts . . . Malcolm X . . . Detroit . . . Martin Luther King . . . Washington, D. C. . . Bobby Kennedy . . . Chicago. The decade that opened with the idealistic challenge to the people, "Let us begin anew," has ended in cynicism and despair.

After this catalogue of depressing horrors, what hope for the future do we dare maintain?

If there is any hope that life will be better, that the means and ends of government and society will be altered soon, that hope lies in those who are now so disturbing to the status quo.

For a new generation is coming of age that is markedly different from

that of the past. The generation that took over during the forties and fifties accepted control with a quiet "thank you" to their parents and superiors and went about their business of amassing greater material goods and higher profits. Of all the college graduates of the fifties, the largest group went into business and commerce.

The new generation, upon receipt of its heritage, has in effect stamped it "damaged goods, return to sender." They will not accept a continuation of all that has transpired in the last decade. They are searching for new ends for society besides the profit motive, new ends for government besides the insane stockpiling of weapons. Today, the largest numbers of college graduates are not in business and commerce, but in teaching, counseling, and social welfare.

A decade that opened on the New Frontier is closing with an emphasis on the inner frontier—the education of the young, the reclamation of the disadvantaged, the transformation of social systems. This is the generation that was "neat and clean for Gene" on the long road from New Hampshire to Chicago, that will campaign in Oregon for Art Pearl's pledge to reorder the priorities of our state government. It is the generation that goes down in front of bulldozers trying to cut a road through Rock Creek Park in Washington, D. C., and that marches to save French Pete. It is the generation that has mounted the largest demonstrations in the history of this nation, for peace in Vietnam, from New York City to Eugene.

A generation is coming to power fluent in the terminology of ecology, knowledgeable in the intricacies of "miracle grains," welfare law, and the limits of power in the family of nations, with more in common with students in Paris, Tokyo, and Prague than with their parents.

What, then, is the prognosis for the next decade and beyond? The increasing solidarity among a majority of the new generation in a commitment to radically alter the priorities of the nation, and turn away from war, destruction of the environment, and economic and racial exploitation. They are by far a distinct minority in the country, but they have clearly drawn the line that divides them from the majority—"Either you're part of the solution or you're part of the problem."

One can easily look into the seventies and predict that our national government will not become involved in any foreign intervention with the ease and support it did in Vietnam. Nor will industries continue to ravage the environment with impunity. The hungry and the oppressed peoples of our land will have increased support from their youthful allies.

It is easy to predict all this and more, but it is impossible to say if this new generation will be successful. They must first end the retreat from home, and convince their brothers that saving this nation is both possible and worthwhile. Of all the tasks they have chosen, this is the most difficult. If they succeed in this, everything is possible; if they fail, we may run out of time before the chance comes again.

Inkwell

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Managing Editor Dan Browning
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Business Dave Randall

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Emily DeLoach
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College Press Service

SOS Mobilizes to combat Environmental over-kill

Kick-off rally for Student Operation Survival (SOS), an ASC student-faculty group dealing with problems of pollution, was held Tuesday, January 13th at Armstrong State College.

Approximately fifty interested individuals assembled to hear addresses by Drs. Crider, Worthington, and Davenport of the Armstrong faculty, and discussed future directions of activity for the group. A bumper sticker contest was announced, aiming at producing a sticker which Savannah motorists can display with maximum effect.

The group has as its principal aim the education of the community in problems of pollution, and to this end intends to obtain data on local problems encountered and to make it available to the community. The rally was called to ascertain what support the movement could expect at Armstrong, and the turn-out encouraged further meetings - the second one slated for Thursday, Jan. 22nd, and featuring a film.

In an interview with an Inkwell reporter, Dr. C. S. Worthington (responsible, among others, for giving first faculty level impetus to the movement) stated that SOS originated in student-level demands for action, and not merely blithe verbalizations on the subject of pollution. The movement found support in selected faculty mem-

bers who had long been articulate in the subject of pollution control, and it is hoped that from the ASC student-faculty basis the movement will become self-perpetuating in the community.

An Advisory Council was nominated, comprising the following members: Dr. Les Davenport, ASC Biology Department; Dr. Stu Worthington, ASC Psychology Department; Drs. Henry Harris and Cedric Stratton, ASC Chemistry Department; and students Madeline Bell, Pat Brady, and John Tum.

The Inkwell will feature selected interviews and other coverage on the subject of pollution control in future issues.



Anti-pollution group holds rally.

"This is the way the world ends. . ."

(CPS) - - I hold these truths to be self evident. All living things are created equal and are interdependent upon one another. All flesh is grass. Only plants can make food. Man and all other animals are totally dependent upon the plants which we so casually push aside in pursuit of the ever greater megalopolis, multiversity and multishoppicenter. Animals need their oxygen and the plants our carbon dioxide. Both are dependent upon numerous species of microbes which make amino acids and vitamins, digest food, fix nitrogen for our use, and return it to the air when we die. And all are dependent upon the exceedingly complex ecosystem of producers and consumers, predators and prey, herbivores and carnivores, and parasites and disease, to provide for their needs for survival and to control their numbers. Man cannot survive alone. Nor can he continue to increase his numbers at the expense of other living things.

But man is arrogant. He refuses to face reality. Four centuries after Copernicus he still really believes that the earth is the center of the universe and that God's only concern is with his welfare. A century after Darwin man still thinks of himself as apart from nature, with a divine destiny to

conquer nature and exploit the other creatures for his own use. As the ultimate of arrogance he created God in his own image.

I used to think that God was in the form of a lovely little animal like the chipmunk. I'm not sure anymore, because I doubt if the chipmunks will survive. A common topic when ecologists convene today is whether the earth will be inherited by insects or blue green algae.

When we first said that the survival of man is doubtful people thought we were joking. Many now realize we were deadly serious. The theme "Can Man Survive?" has claimed widespread attention within the past year. Read about the Washington conference on the subject sponsored by over 100 members of Congress. The solutions proposed there by senators, scientists and other citizens for controlling population, pollution and waste of resources are more radical than anything suggested previously. They proposed, among other things, a national regulatory agency with control over all population, national restriction on land use, an ombudsman for the environment with power over every national activity, nationalization of natural resources so they cannot be exploited by private businessmen, and the elimination of the U. S.

Department of Commerce.

Writing on the prospect of survival in the October issue of the Agricultural Institute Review, Dr. Michael Shaw, Dean of Agriculture, University of British Columbia says: "We must heed the ecologists. We must (apply) systems ecology to management of agricultural production," (his emphasis). Translated, this means, among other things, that chemical warfare on insects must now cease.

I'll go one step farther than Dr. Shaw. To survive we must apply systems ecology to the entire ecosystem, including, and especially, the population of man. I welcome Shaw's decision. Now when the engineers, agricultural economists, businessmen, popes, and everyone else come to recognize these facts, world leaders can sit down with the ecologists and work out a plan for survival. By that time, of course, it will be too late.

Many ecologists think it is already too late. That vertebrate life will disappear within the next 20 years or so. The extinction of many life forms now taking place will have dire consequences. A fundamental theorem in ecology is that the more complex the ecosystem the more stable. The simpler the system, the more drastic the population fluctuations among its members. Drastic fluctuations lead to habitat destruction and extinction of additional species. A fine example is the starfish that is eating the coral reefs in the South Pacific from Australia to Hawaii. Such ecocatastrophes will become ever more common in the future.

An ecologist friend once told me he thinks God will survive as a monarch butterfly, certainly a lovely creature as compared to man. But the butterflies are nearly gone now. Remember before 1945 when every flower garden had tiger swallowtails, black swallowtails, fritillaries, monarchs and half a dozen other species? Seen any of these lately? Only little white cabbage butterflies remain common. I am betting on the blue green algae.

-photo by Terry Ketron

HOMECOMING



Miss Homecoming: Ellen Ramage
Sponsored by Chi Phi



Becky Lee
First Runner-up
Phi Kappa Theta



Debbie Pierce
Second Runner-up
Pi Kappa Phi



Emma Thompson
Third Runner-up
Phi Mu



Suki White
Fourth Runner-up
Dental Hygienists

January 24
Shorter College 63
ASC Pirates 57



Rally Entertainment: Phi Mu Washboard Band



Deuces by Pirate Larry Burke



Tams groove on Homecoming High



THANKS A LOT-TERY

(CPA) President Nixon accompanied the unveiling of the draft lottery with an announcement that those whose birthdays fell in the first third drawn (1-122) stood a "high probability" of being drafted in 1970, those in the second third (122-244) stood an "average probability," and those in the last third (244-366) stood a "relatively low probability."

Today, little more than a month after the dates were picked in capsules from a bowl before a national television audience, even the National Selective Service Headquarters concedes Nixon's forecast was mistaken.

Selective Service directors in seven states have flatly predicted they will reach all 366 numbers during the course of the year. Col. Holmes in Michigan says his office has been scraping the bottom of the 1-A barrel for the past five years to meet induction quotas, and since the anticipated 1970 Michigan quota is 15,000 the same as past years he sees little chance that any with 1-A classifications will escape the draft.

Holmes says of students who plan to drop out of school to take their chances in this year's pool: "We'll welcome them into the pool. And we'll probably induct 'em." Col. Byron Meaderx of New York State's Selective Service estimates that, "If our draft calls are at the levels of the last three years, we expect to exhaust all numbers from one to 366 by May or June."

State spokesmen in only four states—Alaska, Colorado, Kansas and Utah—say those with high lottery numbers are unlikely to be called.

The variance in the projected manpower needs of different states raises questions as to the methods employed by the National Selective Service Headquarters to

meet the national draft quotas.

According to Capt. William Pascoe, chief information officer for the Selective Service, each month each local board compiles a "report of availability" that gives the number of physically and mentally qualified 1-A men in its jurisdiction. The report is sent to the state office, which formulates a state report.

The national office receives all the state reports, and assigns a percentage to each of the 50 states plus Washington, D. C., Guam, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and New York City. The percentage represents the number of qualified 1-A men living in that state as opposed to the national total.

Pascoe says if it turns out that one local board is drafting a middle lottery number while another is drafting a low number, it will be due mainly to three variables: the number and distribution of volunteers, number of deferments, and chance geographical distribution of birthdays.

There are over 4,000 local boards, each of them in an area with a different socio-economic make-up, he says, and a board in an affluent area might be calling high numbers ahead of most other boards because many youths who otherwise might be drafted are able to afford college. A state director, he says, is empowered to maintain evenness in the calling of lottery numbers by withholding the assignment of a quota to a board that is using up the numbers faster than other boards.

If those with low numbers enlist in the Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard or Coast Guard to "make the best of their military experience," Pascoe says, the higher lottery numbers will be reached sooner. Similarly, if some with high lottery numbers who

were planning to enlist reverse their decision because they think they're fairly immune from being drafted, the vacuum in military personnel will have to be made up by draftees.

Pascoe says that in light of the variables, students shouldn't drop out of school to gain entrance to this year's pool. A recent Selective Service decision makes it mandatory for a full-time student to be classified 2-S, so it is necessary for a student to drop out of school to receive a 1-A classification. The re-enlistment rate in all services is down, and the absence-without-leave rate, desertion rate, number of peo-

Questions and Answers on new Draft Reforms

Q. How will this sequence be used by local boards?

A. Each local board will assign numbers to its registrants who are 1-A or who become 1-A in accord with the national sequence. Some local boards may not have, at any one time, men with birthdays on every day. In such a case the local board would go to the next number. For instance, it might call numbers 1 through 5, then 7 through 8 because it had no men whose birthdays were on the day drawn sixth in the drawing.

Q. Does everybody get a number out of the first lottery?

A. No—the first drawing will determine the random sequence num-

ber only for those men who prior to January 1, 1970 will have attained age 19, and not 26.

Moreover, the number in which a birthday is drawn will not be meaningful until an individual is classified 1-S or 1-A-O. Some men in the group who get a number from the first drawing may not be classified 1-A until next year or later. In such cases, a young man's number will determine his order in the national sequence in use that year. For example, a young man's birthday is drawn No. 80, and he is now deferred for college but loses his college deferment in June 1971, he will now be No. 80 in the national random sequence in use that year.

Q. How do you use more than one drawing?

A. The date of May 1 may be drawn No. 80 in the first lottery. This would be the number of a man who was in college during 1970, but graduated and lost his deferment in June 1971.

The date of September 11 may be drawn No. 80 in the next lottery. A man born on September 11 who was available in 1971 would be No. 80 in the random order. So would the first man whose birthday of May 1 was drawn No. 80 a year earlier. If both men were in the same local board they would be called on the same call or if one, but not both were required, the random alphabet would determine which one went first.

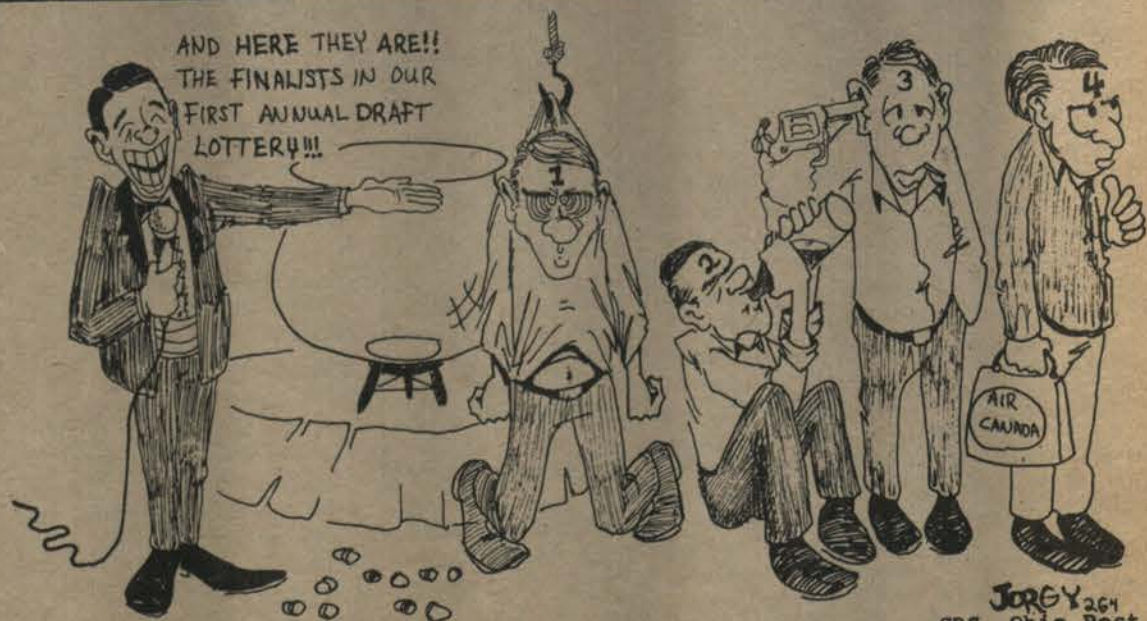
Q. Doesn't the registrant who is in college most of the year have an advantage over the one who can't go to college and is 1-A throughout the year?

A. No. The key in both cases is whether his random sequence number is reached in his local board. If the random sequence number has been reached in the case of a registrant who becomes 1-A late in the year, he will be inducted as soon as appeals, examinations and so forth, are concluded, even though the year has ended.

(Continued page 6, col. 4)

SELECTIVE SERVICE MANPOWER POOL PROJECTIONS FOR 1970

1. Estimated Selective Service Manpower Pool, Ages 19-25, as of January 1, 1970	500,000
(Age 19)	(290,000)
(Ages 20-25)	(210,000)
2. Net Entrants into Pool during 1970 (deferments expiring)	350,000
3. Total Pool Available for Service during 1970	850,000
4. Less: Estimated Volunteers from Pool during 1970	290,000
Active Duty Enlistments	(190,000)
Reserve Enlistments	(100,000)
5. Pool Available for induction during 1970	560,000
6. Estimated Inductions from Pool during 1970	250,000
7. Not Required for Induction, Placed in Lower Priority Category on January 1, 1971	310,000
8. Total Military Accessions as Percentage of Total Pool	64%
9. Inductions as Percentage of Pool Available for Induction	45%





PIRATE PATCHES

by Jim Burch

After being soundly defeated by Georgia Southern, the Pirates came back to win four in a row. Now their record stands at 6 wins and 9 losses, and in conference play at 3 wins and 4 losses.

Armstrong defeated West Georgia 79 to 71. An interesting fact about the game was that all five starters were in double figures: Robert Bradley 29, David Rich, 17, Danny Stell 13, Stan Sammons 12, and Larry Burke 10.

The Pirates then traveled to Demorest, Georgia, to face Piedmont College. With 10 minutes left in the game, the Pirates were down by 10 points, but, by showing great hustle, the Pirates came back to win 90 to 81. Charlie Clark, Lance Green, and Dennis Pruitt should be recognized for coming off the

bench to play after Bradley, Burke, and Sammons found themselves in foul trouble.

The score was 89 to 66 against the College of Charleston for another Armstrong victory. Robert Bradley was high scorer and with his career high of 28 points. Senior guard Jimmy Tucker came in late in the game to play his best game this season scoring 6 points.

The Georgia Southwestern game became Armstrong's fourth straight victory. It was, literally, a hard-fought game, leaving Rich with a cut tounge and Sammons with a black-eye, but Armstrong won, 82-68.

Returning to the team will be Brad Becker and Bill Eswine. Becker has been hampered by broken hand, and Eswine has been sidelined with a hurt elbow.

Support the Pirates by attending their remaining home games

9	Tampa University	Home
18	Savannah State	Sports Center
27	Piedmont College	Home
28	Lander College	Home

Masquers to stage "Hotel Universe"

by Suzanne Auffray

The Masquers of Armstrong State College, under the direction of John Suchower, are going to present a play of Philip Barry's "Hotel Universe" from Feb. 25-28.

Philip Barry is a playwright who enjoyed a great deal of popularity between the 20's and 40's. Today after 40 years the play is undergoing a revival. This is a serious play in which the problems dealt with are as much of actuality nowadays as they were in 1930 when the play was written. Each character is concerned with himself and does not communicate with others. All these people are looking for an answer which will satisfy them in their quest for the meaning of life and death, the relevance of the past and the present, and the reason why one has to keep on going and where is one going.

The name of the play is one of responsibility and commitment toward oneself and others, toward ideals and one's desires and wishes.

Many issues are brought up in regard to religion, politics, economic, racial and sexual problems.

The cast is composed of four women and five men: Rissa Blackmore, Claudia Wagner, Debbie

Pyles, Suzanne Auffrey, Pat Jaugstetter, Rick Parker, Dan Browning, Rhonnie Fordham and Wade Gastin. The set design will be done by Ken McKinnell.

There will be no admission charge for the Faculty and the students of ASC and Savannah State College. The tickets will be available on February 16 and thereafter in the box office in Jenkins Hall. The cast and crew invite the audience to a coffee social after the performance. The curtain time will be 8:15 p.m.

AMA INITIALS

"INTRO '70"

The Atlanta Chapter of the American Marketing Association announces that INTRO '70 will be held in Atlanta, Georgia on February 12 and 13, 1970. INTRO (Industry's New Talent Recruiting Opportunity) is an opportunity for seniors and graduate level students to interview some of the nation's largest and best known firms, as well as some of the progressive regional and local companies, all in the space of two days. In total, there will be between 80 and 100 firms attending the

INTRO '70.

The Atlanta AMA Chapter hopes the response to this invitation is enthusiastic. It should be remembered that INTRO '70 IS OPEN TO STUDENTS FROM ALL majors - not just those who are business-oriented. Atlanta is a great town, and INTRO '70 could be a very profitable and enjoyable two days for graduating students. Contact your school's Placement Office for further information and registration forms.

ANTI-FOGGING

Just outside the new Clinic, now located in the old Student Center building, is a handy and helpful new gadget. For the convenience of those students wearing glasses, a dispenser for anti-fogging glass cleaner solution has been installed. Two pump dispensers as well as tissue paper wipers are included. Mrs. Weeks, by the way, is available most of the day to dispense mercurochrome, bandages, and other first aid needs.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA

(Special to the Inkwell) - As of late there has been an insidious rumor making the rounds that that All-American (and worldwide) organization, Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity, has done the dead-horse thing. UNTRUE! Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity lives on in the person of numerous active brothers, a completely dedicated staff of advisors, and a full-time custodian.

In all seriousness, however, APO has been undergoing a period of reconstruction and reorganization. This process is now complete and Alpha Phi Omega rides again. Members may pick up their white hats from

any one of the new officers, or from Susan Sharpe, APO sweetheart. Watch for further developments.

PHI MU

PHI MU FRATERNITY's recently elected officers are: President, Susan Erson; Vice-President, Donna Williams; Treasurer, Jan Doty; Membership Director, Debbie Pierce; Pledge Director, Joan Brinson; Panhellenic Delegate, Cathy Chestnut; Corresponding Secretary, Emma Thomson; and Recording Secretary, Ann Mulligan.

Phi Mu's "Washboard Band" has been quite active recently. Saturday night, January 17, they performed during half-time at the ASC basketball game. Thirty dollars collected for the

March of Dimes. Friday, January 23, the new Student Center rang with sounds of the band as they assisted the cheerleaders in a pep rally. The Washboard Band must've been destined for television, because WTOC invited them to appear Sunday, January 25, on the March of Dimes Telerama.

The main ballroom of the Desoto Hilton will be the scene for a Phi Mu-sponsored spring fashion show, on Wednesday night, February 25th, at 7:30. Refreshments and TWENTY door prizes will be given away. Fashions will be furnished by Belk's, Oglethorpe Mall. The fashion show is for the benefit of the Hospital Ship S. S. Hope. Phi Mu's national philanthropy. Tickets may be purchased through any Phi Mu member.

Lottery Questions Answers

(Continued from page 5)

There is no way he can gain an advantage by delaying his actual induction through time required for personal appearance, appeals, examination and other processing if his random sequence number has been reached.

Q. What about the registrant who loses a deferment or exemption just before age 26?

A. This is like the case in the previous question.

If his number has been reached or is reached, and an individual loses his deferment just before his 26th birthday he will, if his deferment extended his liability to age 35 as most do, be inducted at the end of all the processing steps - if he remains in Class 1-A or 1-A-O and is qualified, even though he has turned 26 during this period of delay.

Q. How does this system help a registrant know with more certainty his chances of serving?

A. First of all, the period of greatest vulner-

ability is one year, rather than seven.

Second, the order in which a birthday is drawn will tell an individual where he stands in the national random selection sequence. If his birthday is drawn early, a young man knows that when he is classified 1-A and found acceptable, it is almost certain he will be called. He can plan his career to accommodate that possibility. If his birthday is drawn near the end, he has relative certainty of not being called short of unusual circumstances. He can plan accordingly.

For the registrant whose birthday is drawn in the middle range it is not so clear, but in any event the system will give much greater certainty than is possible under the former system.

Q. Will registrants now be postponed in the random selection?

A. No. The postponed registrant has already been ordered for induction under the old system and will be inducted when the postponement ends.



-photo by Terry Kelton